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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1906-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

Counsel Says Pistol Found in

HE HAD TURKISH PASSPORT

This City.

respondent That He Was Un-

der Constant Espionage.

The United States has become

interested in the case of Prof. Carl

Hau, alias Stau, and when he is ar-

raigned for a hearing in the Bow

street police court in London on

Wednesday the American embassy

will have a representative in court.

A Star correspondent met the pris-

oner in Constantinople some

months ago, when he stated that he

represented large American inter-

ests, including the Standard Oil

Company. Hau then complained

that he was under constant espion-

age. He had in his possession a

he had a passport granted at the

LONDON, November 14.-The American

government has taken up the case of

Prof. Carl Hau of the George Washington

University, Washington, who was arrest-

ed in London November 8 at the request

of the German police, who charge him

with the murder of his mother-in-law,

Frau Moliter at Baden Baden November

3. The American embassy will be repre-

sented at the hearing of the case, which

was adjourned today until next Wednes-

When the case was before the Bow

street extradition court today the prison-

r's counsel, referring to the fact that a

oaded revolver was found among Hau's

baggage when he was arrested at the

Hotel Cecil, declared that the pistol

showed that it had never been fired. He

said that the prisoner wished to have it

stated publicly that he was absolutely

innocent of the murder of Mrs. Moliter

and that he knew nothing whatever of it.

The court, which has already allowed

Hau to have \$200 of the money that was

found upon him when he was arrested.

Letter From Baden Baden.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 14 .- The

Star's correspondent made the acquaint-

ance of Prof. Carl Hau, now under ar-

rest in London on the charge of murder-

ing his mother-in-law in Germany, while

he was in Constantinople, some months

ago. He represented here large American

interests, including, it is said, the Standard

Oil Company. He complained that he was

being watched in an annoying manner by

spies, in consequence of some one having

tenounced him as an American who had

come to Constantinople amply provided

with funds and was engaged in a plot to

assassinate the sultan. The espionage be-

came so unbearable that finally Hau com-

plained to the sultan's first secretary and

to United States Ambassador Leishman.

The letter in which he was denounced as

an anarchist and assassin came in an en

velope postmarked at Baden Baden, and

was in a female hand. The letter was

shown to The Star correspondent by an

agent of Ferid Pasha, the chief of the

Turkish secret service, who investigated the

Arraigned in Court.

LONDON, November 14.-Karl Hau, alias

Stau, the professor of Roman law in

George Washington University, at Wash-

ington, D. C., who was arrested in this

city November 8, charged with the murder

of his mother-in-law at Baden-Baden, was

further remanded for a week at the Bow

street police court this morning, the papers

in his case not having arrived from Ger-

H. Wilson, who was retained by the

prisoner at the last moment, briefly ex-

amined the officer who arrested Hau, coun-

sel's questions suggesting that the defense

will attempt to show that the revolver

found in Hau's possession was never fired, and was purchased in Constantinople, and

not in Germany, as alleged in some quar-

the murder, and that he is quite innocent of

allowed him a further sum of \$200.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

e Evening Star.

TWO CENTS.

COUNT BONI IS DIVORCED FROM

French Tribunal Decides in Favor of the Countess on . All but One Count.

NO ALIMONY IS ALLOWED

of \$50,000 Annually Was Without Foundation in Law.

FATHER MAY SEE CHILDREN to testify.

Not to Be Taken Cut of France Without His Permission, but Must Be No "Unreasonableness"-

Some of His Rendezvous.

Another chapter in the Castellane divorce suit was closed today, when the countess was granted an absolute divorce and her Liliputian spouse was refused the \$50,000 ali- ing the autumn of 1805, the countess was mony which he requested. The



Countess de Castellane.

tody of her children, but the count will be permitted to visit them. The action of the court is a signal victory for the American woman, the the children cannot be taken out of c.," who left the mansion hurriedly. instance summarily declined to that the count may have some duels on his hands because of certain salacious revelations made during the progress of the case. The findings

PARIS, November 14.-The tribunal of him so descend. first instance of the Seine, Judge Ditte presiding, at noon today granted a divorce to the Countess de Castellane (formerly Anna Gould of New York) and gave her the custody of her children, who, however, will not be allowed to be taken from France with- subject of the Count de Castellane. out the consent of their father, Count Boni

The end of the famouse case came sud-



Count Boni de Castellane.

of the count's lawyers for an examination of witnesses, and, as anticipated, the public prosecutor did not even ask to be heard. As soon the court assembled Judge Ditte handed down the judgment, which is a sweeping victory for the countess. In granting her petition for divorce the court refused to allow not only the count's origigave the countess the custody of her chil-nal claim for \$50,000 per annum, but the dren, the count being allowed only the usual \$30,000 which the countess offered, and \$30,000 which the countess offered, and Round Pond, Me. Two of his ribs were

trol of their education, which were not contested.

The count is given the right to see the children at stated periods at the home of their grandmother and keep them a month annually during the holidays.

No Alimony for Count.

The count's demand for an "alimentary allowance of \$50,000 annually" was pronounced by the court to be without foundation in law and was rejected.

The only point decided in the count's favor was the imposition of the inhibition on the countess to take the children out of France without their father's consent. The court appointed the president of the

chamber of notaries to liquidate the affairs of the husband and wife.

The judgment was given with costs against the count. The decree, the reading of which hardly consumed five minutes, was delivered by the judge in a voice so low as to be practically inaudible to the crowd fill-Judge Ditte Decided That Allowance ing the court room. Many women climbed the chairs in vain efforts to hear the decision, and when they were aware that a divorce was granted they seemed actually to resent the loss of a public trial at which

The Formal Counts.

people in high society would be compelled

Stripped of textual verbiage, formal counts upon which the attorneys of the Countess de Castellane asked for a divorce were as follows:

1. Soon after his marriage Count de Castellane began the purchase of furniture at ridiculously exorbitant pr. es and immediately resold it. When the plaintiff protested the count abused her in the presence

2. Upon the slightest pretexts Count de Castellane created scenes, going to the extent of striking the plaintiff. In the course of one of these scenes, at Rochecotte, durbrutally pinched by her husband, and the next day, while she was still suffering from countess is also granted the cushis violence, she revealed the fact to an American friend who was a guest at the

3. During the summer of 1898, and notably during a pleasure trip which the Count de Castellane took, the count was intimate with a married woman, "Mme. A."

4. The count maintained a correspondence with "Mme. A.," fixing the dates for rendezvous, through the intermediary of 'Mme. X." and "M. N.," in the Rue de Maubeuge.

5. During the summer of 1895 Count de Castellane had intimate relations with her, principally at the Pavilion of St.

6. During June, 1905, a lady entered the Count de Castellane's automobile, dined went to the Pavilion of St. James, where they spent two hours.

7. During the same year, 1905, Count de Castellane was intimate with a woman who

8. In 1905 the Coult de Castellane was intimate with "Mme. C.," which involved indiscretions, repeated rendezvous and auomobile excursions, objects forgotten in an automobile and found by the domestics making almost public scandals. Count de Castellane went frequently with this lady to an apartment which he maintained at

"Mme. C.'s" Hurried Departure.

9.-In June, 1905, at the end of a big reception at the mansion on the Avenue Malakoff, Count de Castelliane and "Mme C." were found an hour after alone in the garonly clause in the decree that is not | den, and the count was compelled to sumin her favor being a mandate that mon aid for the opening of the gate. The

France. The tribunal of the first | 9a.-In the absence of her husband, and notably in the course of a journey of "M. C.," "Mme. C." received Count de Casteldrag the witnesses through the lane every day at her residence, and upon mire of a Parisian divorce mill. It his arrival gave orders to the servants to turn away further visitors. The Countess is intimated in the cable dispatches de Castellane going one day to the residence of "Mme. C." was told by the servants that "Mme. C." was not at home, although at that time the count was on the

9b .- While "M. C." was at Paris two maids of "Mme. C.," who were mounting in the case are startling in the ex- guard to permit Count de Castellane to emerge by the back stairway in case of the arrival of the husband, did in reality see

9c.-The servants of "Mme. C." were not ignorant that their mistress met Count de Castellane, and one of them frequently, sometimes three times a day, carried her letters to the count. There were frequent scenes between "M. and Mme. C." on the

10. While the Countess de Castellane was absent in America Count de Castellane was intimate with "Mme. D." dined with her in a private room at the denly. The court brushed aside the demand | Cafe Anglais and ordered orchids for the decoration of the table.

11. On May 11, 1904, while the Countess de Castellane was absent, Count de Castellane took "Madame D." to the Chateau Des Marais, where he passed the afternoon with

12 For several years Count de Castellane rented in Paris a number of places for his rendezvous, in particular No. 26 Rue la Rochefoucauld, where he was known under the name of "Pascal;" No. 16 Rue De General-Foy, the Pavilion of St. James, and No. 5 Rue Cave, at Neuilly. At these different addresses he received, to the knowledge of several of his servants and chauffeurs, the women with whom he was intimate belonging to the monde and the demi-

Here follows a long list of dates extending from the years 1901 to 1906. The text of the decree does not go into the details of the countess' bill of particulars, "inasmuch as Madame de Castellane submitted letters and documents, several of which were from the count himself, establishing sufficiently that since their marriage, notably in 1898, 1902 and 1905, he had relations and correspondence with various women of easy virtue, which was most offensive to a wife, thus rendering himself guilty of acts justifying a divorce, and, as he had falled to establish a reconcillation, the petition of

Madame de Castellane is granted." The count's demand for an "alimentary allowance of \$50,000 annually" was denied, on the ground that the guilty party in a divorce loses all the advantages accorded either by a marriage contract or the course of married life, and consequently the court

GROUND FOR DIVORCE HAU WILL TRY National Congress Deciding

What Shall Constitute It.

SHALL BE FOUR GRADES

Two Years is the Limit for Habitual Drunkenness.

FOR CRIME CONVICTIONS

A Two-Year Jail Sentence is Provocation for a Suit for Legal

Separation.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.-The national congress on uniform divorce laws, which vesterday began the consideration of a bill for adoption by all the states in the Union, today took up article 4, which names the causes for divorce from bed and beard.

The three articles adopted yesterday were as follows: Article 1-Causes existing at marriage for annulment of marriage shall be incurable physical disability, consanguinity or

affinity according to the table of degrees established by law, bigamy, fraud, force or coersion, insanity of either party, when the wife is under sixteen years or the husband under 18, at the suit of either party. Article 2-Kinds of divorce shall be divorce from the bonds of matrimony, or absolute divorce and divorce from bed and board or judicial separation.

Article 3-Causes for divorce from the bonds of matrimony shall be adultery, bigamy, conviction and sentence for at least two years for crime, extreme cruelty on the part of either husband or wife as to endanger the life or health of the other party and render cohabitation unsafe, willful desertion for two years, habitual drunkenness for two years.

When article 4 was taken up today there was a long discussion as to whether the terms "extreme cruelty" and "intolerable cruelty" should both be included in the causes for diverce from bed and board, and as to whether one or both terms, if left in the bill, should be interpreted by the bill or left to the courts. After a long discussion "Mme, B." He had many meetings with it was decided to retain only the term "extreme cruelty." Article 4 as finally adopted

is as follows:
"Causes for divorce from bed and board shall be: (a) Adultery; (b) bigamy, at the with him at Ville d'Avray, and both later suit of the innocent and injured party to the first marriage; (c) conviction and sen- legation. tence for at least two years for crime; (d) extreme cruelty, on the part of either hushand or wife, such as to endanger the life lived in a furnished room house in the Rue or health of the other party, or render cohabitation unsafe; (e) willful desertion for two years; (f) habitual drunkenness for two years; (g) hopeicss insanity of the husband. The cause stricken out of article 4 of the

> "Such indignities, threats or acts of abuse as to render the condition of the other party intolerable and life burdensome and

> In reply to an inquiry as to why the in-sanity of a wife should not be included in paragraph G of article 4, a member of the committee explained that a husband should support his insane wife, because she may have become insane after marriage, and her mental trouble may have been due Article 5 was adopted without debate. It

No decree for divorce shall be granted court that the suit has been brought by collusion, or that the plaintiff has procured or connived at the offense charged, or has

May End Today.

Article 6, which relates to jurisdiction to be acquired by personal service in actions for the annulment of marriages or for divorces so worded as to minimize migratory divorces, was adopted as recommended by the committee which drew up the bill. Article 6 also provides that any one charged as particeps crimini shall be made a party upon his or her application to a court, sub ject to such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe; that all hearings and trials shall be public and be had before a court, and not before a master, referee or any other delegated representative, and that in all uncontested cases, and in any other case where a court may deem it nec essary is proper, a disinterested attorney may be assigned by the court actively to defend the case The congress may complete its work and adjourn at the afternoon session

MUTINEERS ESCAPE

CONVICTED CRONSTADT SAILORS

CRONSTADT, Russia, November 14 .-Twenty-five sailors who were sentenced to hard labor in the mines for life after having been convicted of participation in the August mutiny escaped last evening while

awaiting deportation.

KILL GUARDS.

They were allowed to visit the baths under an escort of sixteen soldiers, whom they overpowered, killing one man. The convicts then donned civilian clothes and disappeared. A strict watch is maintained along both coasts of the Gulf of Finland, but only one of the fugitives has been captured.

COL. PITCHER DENIES.

Says He Never Criticised Colored Troops.

HAVANA. November 18.-Lieut. Col. William L. Pitcher's attention was called tonight to an article in an American newspaper declaring that President Roosevelt had directed that an immediate report be requested from him as to whether he had been correctly quoted as denouncing negro troops while at Fort Sheridan last year. In reply Col. Pitcher said that he had never entertained and never expressed such senti-ments. He explained that he had served with colord troops in the past and had seen them do heroic fighting.

Bridge Span Dropped.

LOVELAND, Ohio, November 14 .- By the drop of a hundred-foot span of the new were badly injured today. The new bridge

Discharge of Enlisted Men by Presidential Order. WAS NOT SHOT

WAR DEPARTMENT VIEWS

Action Taken Not Technically His Possession at the Cécil Punishment. Was Unloaded.

MILEAGE WILL BE ALLOWED

Privileges That Will Be Lost by Dismissed Soldiers of the 25th Paper Represented Him as Being Infantry. Legal Adviser of Legation in

There appears to be a general misunder-

standing in the public mind regarding discharges "without honor" in the army. To TURKISH MINISTER'S DENIAL the average reader a discharge of that kind is practically the same as a dishonorable discharge. Inquiry at the law department When in Constantinople the Accused of the army shows that to be an erroneous Man Complained to a Star Cor-

It was explained at the War Department that there are but two ways to relieve a soldier from his enlistment. One is by the cancellation of his enlistment contract and the other is by dishonorable discharge as a result of a sentence by court-martial. A soldier's contract may be annulled at any time if the interest of the government demands it. He is then given either an honorable discharge or a discharge without honor, according to the circumstances of the case. A discharge without honor is not technically a punishment. The law provides that when a soldier is discharged-except by way of punishment-he shall receive mileage to the place of enlistment. Thus a soldier given a discharge without honor is

entitled to receive mileage.

Discharged Without Honor. Enlistments in the army are in the nature of contracts, and the "discharge without honor" was prescribed to meet cases where a soldier showed unfitness or incapacity for the service and whose record, although not dishonorable to the extent of calling for punishment, did not entitle him to a certificate of honorable service.

As one officer expressed it, the discharge

without honor was simply the termination by the government of an unsatisfactory passport which stated he was the contract, or, to put it another way, was like the good housewife discharging a servant who did not fill the bill and refusing to give her a "recommendation." These dislegal adviser of the Turkish legation in this city. This was denied here today, but it was stated that charges were frequently made by the War Department to get rid of undesirable characters who had not, however, violated any

of the articles of war to an extent calling for their trial by court-martial. But each one of those cases was treated individually on its merits and in the ordinary administration of military affairs. These routine cases never went to the President nor the the assistant secretary of war after con sultation with the chief of staff. It is stated that the case of the battalion of the 25th Infantry is the first instance in the history of the United States where the President of the United States has person-ally or officially ordered the discharge of enlisted man in either the army or the

In partial explanation of the President's action in that case it is stated that he exhausted his power under the circumstances Although the President may legally dis charge an enlisted man "without honor," which is not a punishment in military law the statute expressly provides that a dis-honorable discharge, with accompanying punishment, whether death, inprisonment or fine, can be imposed only as a result of court-martial proceedings. The President is never called on to act in the case of an enlisted man tried by court-martial except where the sentence imposed in volves capital punishment. All other courtlisposed of by the department commander It is different in the case of officers. They cannot be dismissed from the service even by sentence of court-martial except with the approval of the President.

Consequences Severe.

Although a discharge "without honor," in itself, may not be considered a punishment in a military sense, its consequences are severe and far-reaching, as a soldier separated from the army in that way is deprived of the right of retirement after thirty years' service on three-quarters pay and of the privilege of ending his days in the Soldiers' Home, to the support of which he was compelled to contribute while in

the army. The dismissed members of the 25th Infantry are not only deprived of these privileges which mean so much to all soldiers in their later years, but by the express direction of the President they are forever debarred from any civil or military em-ployment under the government. Although there is serious doubt as to the legal right of President Roosevelt to keep these men out of the government service entirely, in the absence of their conviction of any charge, civil or criminal, there is no doubt so long as he is in the White House unless he modifies the order himself or it is abrogated by act of Congress. At least that is the general opinion frankly but confidential ly expressed in military circles.

SUFFOCATED AT A FIRE. One Dead and Another Probably Fatally Injured.

NEW YORK, November 14.-Frederick Rutter, a clerk, was suffocated; Andrew Erickson, also a clerk, was injured probably fatally in a fire in a three-story tenement house in Smith street, Brooklyn, early today. Rutter was caught on the third floor and suffocated while trying to find his way down the stairs which were mpassable. Erickson and August Johnson jumped from the roof to the sidewalk. Johnson was not fatally injured.

Johnson, Erickson and Victor Isaacson were lodgers on the third floor. On the floor below lived Charles Rutter, his prother Fred and his sister Alma.

Isaacson was awakened by the fire, aroused the others and turned in a fire alarm. Charles Rutter carried his sister downstairs, but his brother Fred lingered in his room too long and was overcome by smoke. His body was found at the head of the stairs when the fire was extin-guished. The fire loss was small.

PITTSBURG CRIMINALS. Reign of Terror in Smoky City Con-

the charge."

By the advice of his attorney Hau de-clined to make any further statement to

complete, today established alibis and were complete, today established and sand were released from custody.

In the meantime there is no abatement of crime. During the night a burglar, who had gained entrance as a boarder to the house of Rosario Sicilianoo. on Washington street, chloroformed the inmates and carried off

\$700.
Shortly after midnight, Edward Adams, night watchman of the Rodgers Sand Company, was held up by three men on 5th street and relieved of all the money on his corresp. Three suspects are under arrest. person. Three suspects are under arrest. Since yesterday a score of suspicious characters have been rounded up by the police, and all who were unable to give a good account of themselves were sent to the

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

Mother and Three Children Perish in Flames.

COLDWATER, Mich., November 14 .-Mrs. Charles Mowry, aged twenty-one years, and her three children, Homer, aged six years; Louise, aged three years, and a baby of six months, were burned to death early today in their home on a farm at Batavia Station, six miles southwest of this city on the Lake Shore railroad,

Charles Mowry, the husband and father rose early and built the fires in the house He then went to the barn to do chores and while there discovered that his house was afire. He rushed back, but the fiames had made such headway that he could not enter the house and his calls through the windows to his family brought no response. It is thought that the mother and three children were suffocated to death while asleep.

ONE WORD SCHISM.

Virginia Baptists Break From American Bible Society.

RICHMOND, Va., November 14.-By resolution the Virginia Baptist convention today broke off all relations with the American Bible Society and refused to use their publications. The trouble grew out of the printing by the Baptists of Bibles for the Asiatics, in which the Greek word "bap-tize" was translated "dipped." The Amer-ican Society contend for the translation "sprinkle" and refused to aid in the circu-lation of the Baptist Bibles.

CASTRO'S DEATH RUMORED. Story Brought to Martinique by

Dutch Cruiser. FORT DE FRANCE. Island of Martiilque, November 14.-The Dutch cruiser Kortenaer arrived here yesterday from Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, and reported today that at the time of her departure from Curacoa it was reported there perfrom Curacoa it was reported there persistently, and generally believed, that President Castro of Venezuela was dead, but that his death was being concealed by the Venezuelan government in order to maintain itself in power.

The Kortenaer has received orders to hasten her preparations to put to sea again and to leave Fort de France for La Guayra, Venezuela, if the death of President Cas-

Venezuela, if the death of President Cas-tro is confirmed. The French cruisers Jurein de la Graviero

id Duguay Trouin are off this port. COLORADO POWER PLANT. Great Electrical Generating Company

Incorporated. DENVER, November 14.-Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by L. E. Curtis, Henry Hine and O. B. Wilcox of Colorado Springs for the incorporation of of the best secret service men working the Central Colorado Power Company, with among the post offices of the United States a capital stock of \$22,500,000, divided into tracing the money orders that were sent 225,000 shares of \$100 each, 75,000 of which here for the sufferers. While this investiare preferred stock. The officers are: President, Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland: vice presidents, J. R. McKee, S. S. Mitchell. New York; L. E. Curtis, Henry Hine. Col- tion as to what was done with the money. orado Springs; secretary-treasurer, L. E. Word was received here last night that with the following, constitute the board of directors: D. H. Moffatt, Denver; T. F. Walsh, Denver; J. A. Hayes, C. M. Mac-Neill, Colorado Springs; E. R. Coffin, W. P. Patricia, and that he would arrive in New Bonbright, New York; G. L. Peabody and York probably on Thursday of next week. Copley Amory, Boston.

The object of the company is to utilize the water power of the state, chiefly on the Rio Grande river, for electric purposes.

NEGRO OUTLAW KILL

BLOODY SHOOTING AFFRAY IN ASHEVILLE LAST NIGHT.

Special Disnatch to The Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., November 14.-Will Harris, negro outlaw, for whose capture a reward of five hundred dollars has been standing for a year, turned up in Asheville had laid low two officers and a colored citizen, while two others, one a policeman, were seriously wounded.

Harris had been lost sight of for some months, having effected his second escape been heard of him during that time. Last night Harris emerged from an ob-

work, being either crazed with drink or simply giving loose reign to his terrible pas-

Harris began his work by shooting indiscriminately into houses on Valley street as he made his way up to South Main street. On the way he met a negro named Allison and killed him without cause. Then, on reaching South Main, one of the leading streets of the city, he met Tom Nell and pointing his rifle at the mar fired. fatally wounding him. A few blocks away the officer on night duty heard the shots tice. and hurried down the street toward the scene. Captain Page of the police force met the negro and received a wound in the arm. The officer called to one of the pri-Policeman Blackstock, to shoot, but the officer missed his mark, while Harris, with deadly aim, killed Blackstock, the ball piercing the chest.

Went Toward Biltmroe. The negro then went on toward the cen-

ter of the town, where he encountered Poeral times at Harris, whereupon the desperado turned, and, leveling his rifle, fired, the ball crashing through the officer's skull, resulting in instant death.

The chief of police had a general fire alarm rung in and people gathered from all quarters. A hardware store was broken into and rifles with ammunition secured, but Harris was gone, leaving behind him two dead officers and one colored citizen, and two men seriously wounded.

The most intense excitement resulted

from these outrages, and searching parties hunted for Harris all night. He was last tinues.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 14.—Every clue to the murderers of James A. Mc-Millan and Harry Firth Smith have been run down without result and the police are again at sea. Charles Buccini and Guiseppi Giovanni, the Italian suspects, against whom the chain of circumstantial evidence was believed by the police to he almost formula for Harris all night. He was last seen going toward Biltmore. The desperado loudly proclaimed himself the noted Will Harris of Charlotte, and made no attempt to conceal his identity. After escaping twice from the chain gang here he was sent to the state prison, but remained inside the walls only a few weeks, after which he made his escape. He is the most daring desperado since the days of the Lowery gang in eastern North Carolina. Additional rewards will be ofWeather.

Rain tonight and tomor-

MILLION MISSING FROM BIG 'FRISCO FUND OF RELIEF

Back of Startling Investigation in That City.

MAYOR MAY BE ARRESTED

He Will Arrive From Vacation Trip in New York Tomorrow on the Patricia.

SECRET SERVICE MEN AT WORK

Crime of Forgery Alleged to Be Included in the Offenses of the Grafters of the Relief Contributions.

President Roosevelt is said to be back of a sensational investigation the particulars of which have just been made public in San Francisco. It is alleged that upward of a million dollars sent to that city for the relief of the earthquake sufferers has been stolen by the "grafters" who infest the city. A large force of secret service men are at work on the numerous cases and it is stated that when Mayor Schmitz arrives in New York on the steamship Patricia, which it is expected will be docked tomorrow, he will be

arrested. pecial Dispatch to The Star. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 14 .-The Chronicle published a story this morne. declaring that the present prosecution of the grafters of San Francisco is largely, the result of President Roosevelt's indig-

nation on hearing that the official grafters of the city had stolen \$1,000,000 in cash from the funds that were contributed for the sufferers in the disaster of last Aprile It is said that the President has had 100 gation has been going on the government has been able to get no adequate explana-Mayor Schmitz sailed from Europe for New Patricia, and that he would arrive in New.

The President Interested.

The Chronicle article this morning declares that President Roosevelt is behind the prosecution of the grafters of San Francisco, and that the main object in setting Former Secret Service Agent Burns and other federal detectives at work here was to procure evidence against several leading city officers who have appropriated upward of \$1,000,000 of relief funds contributed to aid San Francisco earthquake and fire suf-

ferers from all parts of the country. So Indignant was President Roosevelt on hearing of the loss of the relief funds that he said he would bring the offenders from last night at midnight and in a few minutes | the uttermost parts of the earth should they make their temporary escape.

In the first days following the fire in San Francisco relief money was sent by postal order and by inclosing paper money in envelopes and other packages. It is said from the toils of the law and nothing had amounts ranging from 50 cents to hundreds of dollars were sent in this way. That but comparatively a small sum reached the Red scure part of the town and began his deadly | Cross or citizens' relief committee is shown by records of these bodies.

It is estimated that contributions were sent through 10,000 post offices and also considerable sums through express companies. The interest of President Roosevelt and the federal authorities in this affair has been so great that the President is credited with the statement that the government would spend \$1,000,000 if necessary to unearth and bring the criminals to jus-

The crime of forgery is said to be included in the offenses of the raiders of the relief contributions. There are those who place the total of the stealings at \$1,000,000.

Burns on the Case. It was through President Roosevelt's influence that William Burns, one of the most skillful detectives in the employ of the government, was detailed to work in San Francisco. Francis J. Heney, who, with Burns, was engaged in the important land fraud cases of Oregon and California. was detached from that work and assigned to the San Francisco graft investi-

gation. Mayor Schmitz has been under constant surveillance while on his vacation trip in Europe, and when he lands in New York tomorrow from the steamer Patricia he will

By Associated Press. SAN FRANCISCO, November 14 .- A new investigation is progressing in the course of developments in the local graft scandal. It now appears that many sums of money. ent states to San Francisco for the relief of the sufferers from the calamity never neached the relief committee. Some of these amounts, which aggregated a large

President Roosevelt Said to Be